

**Western Serviceberry**  
(*Amelanchier alnifolia*)  
Serviceberry leaves, flowers and fruit are eaten by a variety of wildlife. American Indians highly prized the fruit as food and the woody part of the plant for arrows and digging sticks. Today the fruit is still popular and can be eaten fresh, dried, or cooked into jams.

**Horsetail** (*Equisetum arvense*)  
This plant has been used as a herbal remedy dating back to at least ancient Roman and Greek medicine. It was used traditionally to stop bleeding, heal ulcers and wounds, and treat tuberculosis and kidney problems. Herbalists still use horsetails today to treat many of the same health problems.

*This is yours to keep.  
If you wish to let someone else use it,  
return it to the distribution box.  
Thank you!*

Information on these plant species was taken from:  
**Manual of Oregon Trees and Shrubs.**  
1998 Revision by Edward C. Jensen

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# Fishermen’s Bend Nature Walk Plant Species List Fun Facts!



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## Fishermen’s Bend Nature Walk Plant Species List

\* These plants correspond to signs like this, that you will find along the trail.



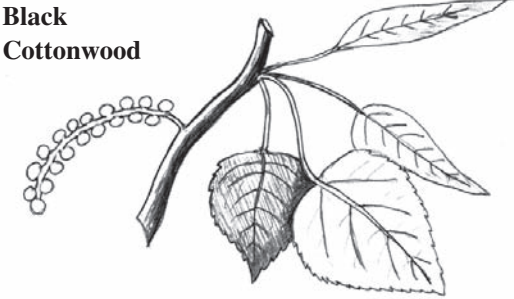
**Ocean Spray** (*Holodiscus discolor*)  
This shrub looks like sea foam when it blooms. At one time American Indians used straight pieces from the stems for arrow shafts, hence, giving it the more common name of arrow-wood. Besides making arrow shafts the wood was used to make bows, digging sticks, tongs, spears, drum hoops and canoe paddles.



Ocean Spray

**Douglas Maple**  
(*Acer glabrum douglasii*)  
This tree is a relative of the more common vine maple. The wood is commonly used to smoke meat.

**Black Cottonwood**  
(*populus trichocarpa*)  
These towering giants provide much of the shade along the trail. These trees range in size from 100 feet to 200 feet tall and 3 to 6 feet in diameter. Along the Oregon Trail these trees provided the only shade for over 1,000 miles. The largest black cottonwood is located in the Willamette Valley near Union Vale in Yamhill County. It is 6 feet in diameter and 147 feet tall. The first forest plantations in Oregon were of black cottonwood. The plantations were established along the Willamette River and on river islands.



Black Cottonwood

**English Holly** (*Illex aquafolium*)  
This is an exotic species. It is originally from another area and was transported here by birds, animals and humans. This plant is also known as “European Holly” and is grown in orchards for Christmas decorations.

**Pacific Yew** (*Taxus brevifolia*)  
The wood from this tree is very durable and requires no preservative treatment. American Indians favored the wood for making bows. The bark from the Pacific yew is an important source of taxol, a possible cancer fighting agent.

**Sitka Willow** (*Salix sitchensis*)  
This water-loving tree can be found throughout the park. Willows are a very good food source for game animals – grouse and small quail commonly feed on the buds. The twigs from this tree are often used in basketry.

**Scotch Broom** (*Cystisus scoparius*)  
This noxious weed has become well established in moister parts of the Northwest. The plant is regarded as toxic to livestock, severely affecting their nervous system.

**Pacific Dogwood** (*Cornus nuttallii*)  
American Indians and soldiers of the civil war use dogwood tea to reduce fevers. The bark was boiled and used as a laxative or for tonic tea. Pioneer doctors used the dogwood bark to cure children of malaria. American Indians used the wood from this tree to make salmon harpoons.

**Indian-plum** (*Oemleria Cerasiformis*)  
This shrub is generally one of the first to blossom in the spring. Birds often eat the fruit before it matures.



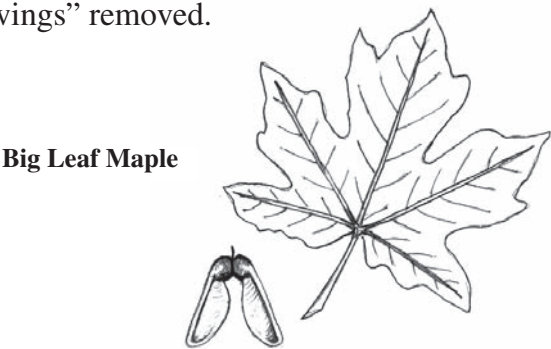
**Incense Cedar** (*Calocedrus decurrens*)  
The thick bark at the base of these trees makes the species less susceptible to fires that often kill the trees with thinner bark. Everyone who uses wooden pencils uses the wood from this tree.

**Oregon White Oak** (*Quercus garryana*)  
After a disastrous snowfall in 1880, farmers saved many of their cattle by feeding them white oak twigs and bark, which are high in protein. American Indians used a liquid from the bark as a treatment for various skin rashes.



**Douglas-fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)  
This is the state tree of Oregon. This tree is the biggest timber producer in the state. It takes 80 years to reach maturity and some are more than 700 years old. It is the most common and the most abundant species in the Pacific Northwest.

**Big Leaf Maple** (*Acer macrophyllum*)  
This tree has the largest leaves of any of the maples and is a good food source for wildlife. The hole in this tree is used by animals as shelter from the rain and snow. The large maple seeds were boiled by American Indians and eaten with “wings” removed.



**Western Hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla*)  
This tree is very important in paper production. Its primary uses are for pulp, lumber, plywood, aircraft veneer and for general construction. The bark is also a source of tannin.



**Swordfern** (*Polystichum munitum*) #16  
The leaves from this plant were used to line baking or steaming pits and for mattresses by early man. The younger leaves were chewed and swallowed for sore throat pain or tonsillitis. Florists use swordferns extensively.

**Salal** (*Gaultheria shallon*)  
The berries from this shrub were eaten dried or mashed into a dried cake. Tea from the leaves was used as a treatment for cough, tuberculosis and diarrhea.

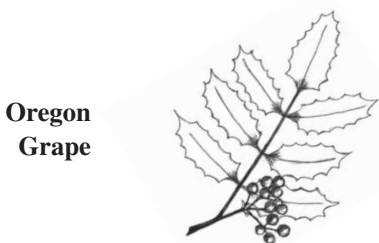
**Western Redcedar** (*Thuja plicata*)  
American Indians made more use of the wood from this tree than any other. Various parts of the tree were used for baskets, clothing, thongs, shelter, canoes and houses. The bark fibers were used for mats and clothing.

**Vine Maple** (*Acer circinatum*)  
This plant is a valuable source of forage for deer and elk. American Indians of the northwest used branches to make net bows.

**California Hazel** (*Corylus cornuta californica*)  
After gathering the nuts from this tree the Indians would burn the stalks to increase the nut supply for the following year. For many centuries forked hazel branches have been used in divining the locations of underground springs and gold and silver deposits.

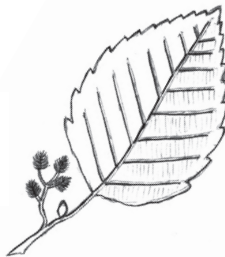


**Oregon-Grape** (*Berberis nervosa*)  
Oregon’s state flower, its leaves resemble holly leaves. Many birds and mammals eat the fruit and the fruit makes good jelly. Nurserymen and florists use the foliage for greenery.



**Alaska Cedar** (*Chamacyparis nootkatensis*)  
The wood from this tree is very durable with a yellowish cast and an obnoxious odor when freshly cut.

**Red Alder** (*Alnus rubra*)



**Red Huckleberry** (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)  
Florists use this plant as greenery in flower arrangements. The red berries are edible to humans and in the summer look like salmon eggs.

**Oregon Ash** (*Fraxinus latifolia*)  
This tree likes to grow along stream banks and sloughs and is an important food source for deer and elk. Some uses for the wood include: shovel, rake and hoe handles; furniture; baseball bats; oars; baskets; boxes and crates.

**Pacific Ninebark** (*Physocarpus capitatus*)  
The bark of this plant breaks up into long shreddy strips and eventually falls off.

